

PRICE 2d.

FARMER AND COMPANY,
VICTORIA HOUSE,
PITT-STREET, Nos. 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231
MARKET-STREET, Nos. 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110,
112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130,
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COMBINATION HOMES in great variety. Dressing
Lingerie, in yards, for sale.
FLANNEL CLOTHING. ROBES—A magnificent
Parquet of these just received, unmade, with trimmings
lace. Lingerie—An exceedingly stylish dress—also
with handsome, wide lace. Dressing Gowns—A
BOUTLE CLOTHS, ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, AS-
TRACHAN HOSIERY. All the Novelties for winter
wear in dress materials.

We have a large variety of our FAMOUS CAS-
SIMER'S at 1½ and 2½ lbs. per yard. Our patrons
know their value and are very satisfied.

REMNANTS OF DRESS MATERIALS to clear at a
great reduction.

COMBINATION ROBES—A splendid dress for

25c. COMBINATION ROBES.—Eighteen yards for 25 only.
FARMER and COMPANY.

EVENING DRESS MATERIALS.
We are closing out a special parcel of Novelties for EVENING WEAR, and direct attention to some remarkable ones a new count in favour.

TEXTILE FLORA, in various colors.
GATZEE DE CHAMBERY, with Plush Stripes
BEADED NETS.
CAMELIANS, MUSLINS.
FLAX FLOUNCINGS, etc.

An early inspection is solicited, as the assortment is fresh and rare.
FARMER and COMPANY.

EXHIBITION OF SILK HANDKERCHIEFS
see our Pitt-street Windows.

WINTER NOVELTIES.
MANTEL DEPARTMENT.
 Much as can be said for Couture and Millinery, or other leading departments of fashion, no words of praise can adequately describe the beauty, novelty, and general appearance of elegance to be seen in the Mantle Department of this store. To accompany the rich lace displayed in costumes, it is of course correct that the outer garment or mantle should be also consistent and in keeping. To fully illustrate this, we have selected the most attractive buyers, who have placed us for this Autumn's trade in possession of both the articles of dress spoken of in charming designs.

TRIMMED JACKETS.—A large shipment of three goods, handsome, trimly-trimmed braid, in all qualities.

A very large lot of the same, with cash cost, 50c.

COLORFUL CLOTH JACKETS in all the leading stripes, trimmed braid and cash cost, 50c.

MANTELS.—In the new curl cloth, trimmed astrakhan

fur plush, etc., at all prices from 23s. 6d. These are in shapes quite new and very attractive.

LADIES' MACINTOSHES—MANTLES, quite a novelty, very light, warm, in colours, sage-green, brown, navy; price only 4 guineas and 5 guineas. These are in the shape of a coat, with collar, cuffs, and cloth, and vests, trimmed in the most recherché style, and are worn in the highest circles.

LADIES' MACINTOSHES—MANTLES, in plush, in all sizes, showing splendid value.

LADIES' MACINTOSHES—in Dolman and Circular, from 10s. 6d. to 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 21s. 6d. These goods are worthy of our highest recommendation.

FUR-LINED MANTLES—in Dolman and Circular. An immense variety.

CHILDREN'S Fur-lined Cloaks, in all sizes.

CHILDREN'S JACKETS in all sizes; variety too great to enumerate.

SPECIAL VALUE.—Ladies' Brown Paletots, trimmed Mar-

GLOVES. A well-assorted Stock of Winter Gloves, in Cashmere, Cloth, &c.
 LINED KID, Fair Top, 4s 6d
 LINED KID, large Fair (sensitive), 7s 6d
 LINED KID, Seal & Buttons
 CHIEFLY Cashmere Gloves, in all colours, from 8d per pair
 LADIES' Cashmere Gloves, in all colours, from 1s pair.

FARMER AND COMPANY.

UNDERCLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
 LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, HAND MADE
 Ladies' Chemises, 1s the half-dozen
 Ladies' Brasques, 1s the half-dozen
 Ladies' Night Dresses, 2s 6d the half-dozen
 Walking Trouseaux, in every particular, estimates given

Ladies' Morning Wrappers and Tea Gowns—in Flanneau, all colours, 15s 6d to 42s; in Cashmere, all colours, 22s 6d to 42s; in Black Cashmere, 22s 6d to 42s.

A Choice Assortment of Tea Gowns, in Satin, handematically trimmed with Lace and Coloured Embroidery.

A Choice Assortment of Ladies' Evening Gowns, in Black Cashmere, 4s 6d to 15s 6d.

In Black Cashmere, Tannel lace, 22s 6d to 35s.

In Black Satin, plain, trimmed with lace and quilted, 8s 11d to 14s 6d.

In Black Satin, quilted and trimmed, 21s to 34s.

Our stock of COBSETS is very extensive. We are selling a good assortment of—

Joseph Corsets, 7s 6d.

No. 8, the bicliester Corset, 10s 6d.

Thompson's Gorge Fitting, 4s 6d.

French Wives, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, 10s 6d, 12s 6d.

Shoulder Braces, a very good line, 7s 6d.

PAINTERS AND COMPANY.

FARMER'S UNRIVALLED GUINEA BLANKETS

WINTER MILLINERY.—Charming MILLINERY, as the latest arrival. Extensive shipments to hand, now on view, high class and direct from manufacturers.

NEW STRAW GOODS, trimmed and untrimmed.

For style, appearance, and finish these goods will be found to be the best.

FRENCH and ENGLISH TRIMMED BONNETS, from 12s. 6d. to 25s. 6d.

FRENCH and ENGLISH TRIMMED HATS, from 12s. 6d.

FRENCH and ENGLISH TRIMMED HATS, from 12s. 6d.

H. S. HALL, 10, CLOTH MARKET, LONDON, E.C. 4.

BUYERS of MILLINERY are invited to inspect our magnificent assortment, which we declare to be unequalled in the country.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS in immense variety

LADIES' COSTUMES. We are showing in this Department some extraordinary value. Having just opened a consignment of specially-selected DRESSES, we invite an early inspection, as, from the materials and the workmanship, they are well calculated to give satisfaction. For 25 to 34 CLOAKS we offer a beautiful dress for outdoor wear in cloth and serge, all colours.

For 25 to 34 CLOAKS we offer a beautiful dress of Satin, trimmed lace.

IN BLACK SILK AND VELVET COSTUMES we are showing a beautiful dress of value. These goods certainly deserve inspection, being the choicest and most modern productions. We are also showing a beautiful dress of value.

WEAVING DRESSES in velvet, trimmed brocade, 75c

LACE SKIRTS—Material for body. Dress complete, 2 to 3.
NEF SKIRTS—Material for body. Dress complete, 20.75 and 65.
FARMER AND COMPANY

WINTER HOSIERY.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S HOSIERY for the WINTER.
 For this department we have made special purchases, and
 are now incident in securing an enormous sale, as our prices
 are astonishing.

80 DOZEN Ladies' Black Cashmere Hosiery, 82c ribbon, 25c price.
 Very desirable, we did not get.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Plain and Ribbed Cashmere Hosiery
 in all the best makes, and at manufacturers' prices.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S Under Vests, Drawers, Corsets, etc.
 Dresses, in all sizes, textures, and best makes.
FARMER AND COMPANY.

TRIMMED DOWN OURSelves

The arrival of the cold weather suggests the purchase of one of these. Closely following the suggestion is the inquiry: Where shall I buy? FARMER'S, FITT and MARKET STREET, or the South Side Store, 1000 MARKET STREET. PATENTERS OF THE PRICES to suit the TASTES and POCKETS of EVERY JIBE.

The following are the recommendations:—

1. **ECONOMY**.—Price being reduced, they are the cheapest for the money.
2. **COMFORT**.—They are warm.
3. **LIGHTNESS**.—They weigh but from 3 lbs. to 4 lbs.
4. **DURABILITY**.—They will last 20 years.
5. **WARMTH**.—Equal in warmth to three pairs of blankets.
6. **BEAUTY**.—They will wear 30 years.
7. **SAFETY**.—They will wear 30 years.
8. **PURITY**.—Free from all effluvia, and they can be washed when required.

SPECIAL.—Ladies' Black Spun Silk HOSE imported from France, made in England, and made in England.

EARLY CLOSING NOTICE

Customered the public are respectfully informed that by
of MONDAY, July 19th instant,
the hours of business at
J. McILWAIN'S, Tea and Grocery Emporium,
25, Oxford-street city, will be 7 a.m. to 7 p.m.,
Saturday and Sunday 10 to 10 p.m.

TO THE PUBLIC OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The new duties now coming collected by the present Ministry
so general, and upon some goods to have been looking from
sixty to over one hundred per cent., that we do not believe the
people of New South Wales will be able to afford to pay the
will allow such a pass into law.

the people of New South Wales—that, although we
are not in a position to do so, we are not prepared to
to us; therefore all goods purchased from us by retail
charged at our list prices until the new duties have become a
These promises' worth the price of the goods.

WASHINGTON H. SOUTL & CO.
175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, Pitt-street
SYDNEY.

THE CASTLEMAINE BREWING
AND WINE AND SPIRIT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER-BOTTLE

will be closed from the 15th to 31st July, inclusive.

By order of the Board,
THOM. MAGNEY, Secretary.

CHURCH of England Grammar School, Church Hill, Shortland Island, in Business Education. Prospective pupils TRANSACT YOUR BUSINESS through the G. A. Property Exchange, Ltd., 100, Campbell, Mitchell, & Co., Ltd., 100, Market Street, Auckland.

G. A. DENNEY and
successors to
HOBSON and WHITTING,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNITURE, &c.,
15, Hunter-street,
Sydney.

GREAT JEWELLERY SALE.—COWSAY and
SON beg to announce their Great Sale of WATCHES and
JEWELLERY, in consequence of retiring from business. ALL
their stock of Jewellery at lowest prices. No reserve. No
unreasonable offer refused. A. COWSAY and SON, 329, George
Street, Sydney.

N street, next to Cole's Book Arcade.

We beg to inform the public that having determined to give local Agencies in Australia, Messrs. SCHMIDT, ERBOLLO & CO., will commence on the 1st of July to represent us, and to accept orders on our account.

A circular card from that date is addressed to us through London House.

D. H. POLLAK and CO.,
Vienna, May 1, 1885.

VILLASITES, THE PICK OF WOOLLAHRA, N.S.W.
Saturday, at 3.30 p.m. Lithos. Richardson and Wrensh.

Musical Instruments.

W. H. PALING and CO., Limited
have just opened
PIANOFORTES by KILIANER and SON,
Augsburg, Bavaria.

the old and celebrated London manufacturers of
PIANOFORTES with PIANOFORTES
metal frame, check action, triehord.
Uprights and Grand.
Handsome designs. Beautiful finish.
Splendid tone and touch. Great durability.

MODERATE PRICES.

KIRKMAN and SON'S PIANOFORTES.

Sole Wholesale Agents:
W. H. FALLING and CO., Limited,
PIANO, ORGAN, and MUSIC Warehouse,
4 Doors from General Post Office.

EVELLY and CO.'S Gold Plate Pianos.
ELVY and CO.'S Ipp Pianos
ELVY and CO.'S Blüthner Pianos
ELVY and CO.'S Steinway Pianos

ELVY and CO.'S	Reichstein Pianos
ELVY and CO.'S	Steinway Pianos
ELVY and CO.'S	Rapa Pianos
ELVY and CO.'S	Bonisch Pianos
ELVY and CO.'S	Blau's and Hamlin Organs
ELVY and CO.'S	Romberg Co.'s, Gaces

ELVY and CO.'S superb Stock of Iron-framed PIANOS, always reliable makes, is the finest and cheapest in Sydney.

ELVY and CO.'S Time Payment System is the most liberal ever advertised.

ELVY and CO.'S Stock of MUSIC is the most varied in the colonies.

A Wonderful Collection of favourite SONGS, DANCES, &c.

PIANOS FOR HIRE.

PIANOS and ORGANS are Repaired, Tuned, and taken in

exchange,
FLY AND CO'S
PIANOFORTE GALLERY,
379, GEORGE-STREET,
197, PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

BRUCE AND MASSY

PIANOS. Unsurpassed stock, in number, quality
variety, and price.

ORGANS. Role Agents for the SMITH. No in-
strument yet produced will bear com-
parison with the SMITH. Immense as-
signment just received. New prices
which eclipse everything previously
offered.

MUSIC. Magnificent collection, additions by
every mail of all that is new and popular.

PIPE ORGANS. £250 and £400, ready for erection by

churches. Cheaper instruments on the
 shelves.

Catalogues of PIANOS, ORGANS, MUSIC,
 sent on application.

Discount for Cash, Liberal time payments.

BRUCE and MASSEY,
 107, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**A. BRAMBRACH, PIANO AND ORGAN WARE
 HOUSE, 96, KING-STREET.**

A. BRAMBRACH, Cheapest and most liberal House.
 PIANOS, Large and Small Systems.
 ORGANS, Largest Discount for Cash.
 PIANOS, All reliable materials of repute.
 A. BRAMBRACH, Best and Cheapest Repairs.

INSPECTION WILL SAVE YOU FROM 15 to 20 PER CENT.

A BRAMBRACH, 96, KING-STREET.

PIANOFORTES. — PIANOFORTS*

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB
INVITE INSPECTION
of their
SPLENDID SELECTION
of PIANOFORTES
by the most celebrated makers.

FOR PRIVATE SALE AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
Pianoforte Warehousemen,
Spring and O'Connell streets.

* Principal entrance to the Piano Showrooms from O'Connell street.

BUY YOUR PIANO at the York-street store and save yourselves the huge profits of George-street. Many of the best instruments are now on hand. — Linn, Bell, and Co.

HANSEATIC PIANOS & ORGANS, Sole Importers,
Company, 612, Georgetown.
FOR SALE, new American ORGAN, 22 stops, over
£20, price £20. N. Herman, 194A, Pitt-street.
DRUM AND TRIANGLE, mounted, worked by foot or
hand, £10. J. C. Chapman, 108, Gloucester-st.

PIANO-FORTES, by my name, Tuned and repaired by
COLLIER and LICKAR, Professional Piano-Tuners and
Repairers, 70, St. James's-street, London, W. Furnished
town, 7d; suburbs, 10s 6d. Royal Studio, 78, William-street.

MAGNIFICENT £20 PIANO sacrificed for £25 by
only at Santee, 7, Mary-street, Deringford.

ELITE Pianos, for sale, £25, 45, 60, 75, 85, 100, bought at
Palmer, 23, 24, 25, 26, Finsbury-street, Surrey Hill.

PIANO for SALE, upright, grand cottage piano by renowned German maker, full treble & octaves, made of iron frame, cost £20 and four years brilliant tone, very powerful; also music stool, insulators, and lot of good music; any fair offer accepted. No. 186, Ince-street, Manchester, Lancashire. Can be seen any time at 9, Botolph-street, a few doors from Oxford-street.

Machinery.

T O BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE.

One large **SAVING MACHINE**, 21-inch blocks, equal to new, cost £28; price £15, as I have further use for it.

Apply **JOSEPH PARRINGTON,**
Riverton.

PRINTING MACHINE for SALE.—A Hoe's Rotary

FIRST MACHINE, capable of printing a newspaper the size of the *Standard*, at a cost of \$1000. The machine is of the size of 6000 copies per hour. Apply to John Fairfax and Sons.

CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.—Robinson's patent will discharge more water, with the power applied, than those of any other kind.

ROBINSON BROS. and Co., Engineers, Melbourne.

FOR SALE, all classes new and secondhand Machinery.
Sales effected by R. CUNYNGHAME, Bond-street.

SECOND-Hand Machinery of all descriptions. Engines and Boilers of all sizes. CRIPPS, 10, Abchurch-lane.

BRICKMASTER'S SALE, new Brick Town.
Term: Cash; cost \$40, half, Square & Company, Haymarket.

COPPER STILLS, Condensers, Jacketed Pans, Hot Water Apparatus; Copper-stoves, &c.
Liversidge and Co., 10, Abchurch-lane.

W. ROBINSON & Co., Builders, &c., doors from Enslin-street.

TRICYCLE, Humber pattern, for SALE, complete; full

FOR SALE, BICYCLE, 22-inch, in good order, ball bearings, &c. Spragg, Oxford-street.

BICYCLE, 24-inch, British Mall, newly new, 48 lbs; a bargain. 25, Wilson-street, off Devonshire-street.

WANTED, for mining shaft, WINNING DRUMS, with straps, brakes, plumber blocks, &c. State price to B. G., Herald Office.

WANTED, a portable Steam Winch and Buller, to lift 1 ton from the barrel. Asher Engineering Co. Ltd., Kingston.

proposal for Home Rule as dangerous to the integrity of

Public schools do not profess to furnish men with original genius; but they do profess to equip men with the tools which are necessary to the development of such education as is supposed to be a more important equipment than that is for other professions. Let us take, then, divinity, law, and medicine. Eton, Westminster, St. Paul's, and Shrewsbury are the nine great public schools of the Public Schools Commission, and when a man has been educated at one of them he can say, "I am a Member of the Times," or "Deilett, or Foster's," "Men at the Bar," where are the authorities we have consulted to find whom our leading contemporary representatives of divinity, law, and medicine were trained. And it is interestingly true that as the great public schools for our present purpose, and find none of them can claim the Archbishopric of Canterbury, nor the University of Oxford, nor Cambridge, nor Shrewsbury was the Archbishop of York's school. Of 93 contemporary bishops of the Established Church filling seats in England, there were only three who had been educated at one of the nine great public schools. Of 20 deans 8 also came from them and 12 did not; neither, among lawyers, did the Lord Chancery Judges, nor 131 out of 174 Queen's counsel, nor 23 out of 35 leading physicians and surgeons. As for the numbers of those who have been educated at the nine great public schools as a public-school man, and as he is an Anglican, very few does not count. Journalism is not counted among the professions, and I think it would be difficult to get figures of little importance. Therefore we may note that of the editors of twelve daily papers in London only one is a

public school man. The mounted results of belonging to a great public school is that a youth is enabled to form an influential connection. Influence can have comparatively little to do with the success of a man in the world, but it is the difference between a teacher or practitioner of the law, art, or science, but it can, and often does, have much to do with making a man a bishop, a dean, or a judge; and those figures show that it is possible to be a great man without being a public school man. The learned professions that the percentage of public-school men is highest. Among artists, public-school men are only a small percentage, and among the sciences, it is to be born rather than made. Of the best-known authors, soldiers, sailors, philosophers, discoverers, economists, engineers, merchants, manufacturers, and the men generally who have made the world, public-school men are only a small percentage, and if space would allow you to give the list of our famous men who were not educated at public schools, it would be a long list. I am sure that the great establishments are not such curriculae vitae as many people imagine. Space does not admit of that, so I must be content for this time with saying that, in the public schools, no public school can claim Nelson, Marlborough, Clive, Uxley, or Wolfe; that out of our 14 present Cabinet Ministers only five are public-school men; that the great statesmen, as Lord Harrington, Lord Randolph Churchill, Messrs. Stansfeld, John Bright, W. E. Forster, Campbell-Bell, and others, are not public-school men; that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, J. H. Courtney, H. C. S. Parnell, Joseph Chamberlain, A. Arnold, Sir C. Dicks, Sir Lyon Playfair, and others, are not public-school men; that Sir R. N. Fowler, Lord B. Cecil, and many others, are not public-school men.

(From the Pull Mall Gazette, May 27.)

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A new mode of distributing mechanical power is in use in Paris, viz., by rarefied air. By means of a central engine a vacuum of 10 or 12 lbs. is produced in a large steel tank which is connected by mains and service pipes to small motors, either in small factories or in the workmen's own quarters. Rarefied air is held to be better than compressed, as it is free from the production of cold.

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at England's church they found it in a rapid state of decomposition. When they noticed that vigorous, that powerful industry was being raised up among the nations, they saw how soon the same Church would in one body be an aggressive Empire, a vigorous Infidelity, and a reviving evangelism. They looked at the different nations on the globe—when they returned and looked at old England—their motherland—when he, as an Australian, looked at old England—and they perceived that their duty was to prevent the attempt and the attempt that was being made to disunite an ancient and venerable Union, which had removed the loyalty and that union, which had existed for so many years between the members of the various Churches, and set them up in one body and declare that there should not be any disruption. (Hear, hear.) Were not the facts that they had been stirring them to bring the Protestant blood into their breasts and cause every man among them to declare that the Queen of England should remain inviolate, that the British Constitution should remain inviolate. (Cheers.) Their institution was a protest against the encroachments of Romanism, and as such institutions they were banded together to support and maintain the rights of the people, the rights of the Protestants, and the laws of the country. (Cheers.) They would be nobler than the declaration on the basis of the programme of that entertainment, which set forth that they were going to have a new era of respect and veneration for his Heavenly Father, a humble and stout belief faith in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind, believing in Him as the only God, and that morality, that every true and genuine Orangeman must have a true and correct idea of what was morality. (Cheers.) Their institution was also another protest against the Government of the United Kingdom. (At this stage loud cheering was heard outside the building, and Sir Henry Parkes entered, his appearance being the signal for prolonged cheering, and continuing his address, and he was as pleased as they were to welcome Sir Henry Parkes to that platform.—(Cheers)—and he thought he was justified in saying that their institution was a protest against the Government of the United Kingdom also. (Cheers.) It was not an institution that dealt with abstract questions of political economy. (At this stage Mr. J. H. Wilson rose and said) In the form, as we received with applause and rounds of Kenilish fire. He was not going to detain them as long as his honoured brother did in the Assembly a few days ago, but he would say a few words about religion and politics, and who desired to have supremacy not only in religion but in politics also. He thought the doctrine in the Legislative Assembly was that the Government of the United Kingdom was an institution by every honest and true Christian, in rising up one man and declaring that Parliament should be purified. (Loud cheers.) When they found members who were elected as Members of Parliament, they were determined as to desecrate the sabbath which was an institution they were determined to keep inviolate, he felt that they were justified in asking the people of the United Kingdom that they could not be "Parliamentary men." New South Wales could not an example of Sabbath desecration. (Cheers.) In conclusion he asked them to judge of the matter for themselves, whether the principles it had in view, and he thought the preservation of religious and civil liberty was one of the greatest objects of the Government of the United Kingdom, and the lands in the colony, numbering on their rolls many thousands, and on the question he had just alluded to he thought they would make their position plain. (Cheers.) He thought they would make their position plain, that they were bound to the principles, faithful to their obligations, and to keep their power free. (Prolonged

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He contended that in regard to concessions made to Ireland in the past, that they had been followed by attempts to subvert the advantages. The reason was that the Government thought that they sympathized with the loyalists of Ireland. That under the wrongs that were being put upon them. That Mr. Gladstone had been in Ireland a year or two ago, the unfairness of the spirit in which the laws were administered was shown. That the Government had been told that the Church could take a stand; but if Protestant magistrates did more than whisper with bated breath they were superior to the Catholics, they were not doing their duty. That the people at this meeting would say, "Brother, you are true to the memories of William III., who, when his ship was bringing him to the shores of England, said that he would not land on the soil of England until he had secured the liberties of England." He knew the two things were wrong. The loyalists of Ireland wanted to preserve the rights of the Catholics, and the Catholics of Ireland knew to their own consciences. Had Rome ever given them where she had had the power to deny it. (Cries of No, no, no.) He said that the Government were determined to be driven to extremities. It was sorrowful now to hear that most loyal men were compelled at last to import arms from abroad. He said that the Government were determined to keep the north and the south well beyond and well guarded, and fight to the death for what they ought to get as a matter of privilege. If it were necessary the people of this colony would give them arms. He said that the Government were determined to keep the Third, the loyalists of Ireland would stand up to maintain the Protestant religion and the liberties of England. He said that the Government were determined to keep the Third, the loyalists of Ireland would stand up to maintain the Protestant religion and the liberties of England. That this meeting desired to express its deep sympathy with the loyalists of Ireland in this present crisis, and that they would be glad to co-operate with them in their efforts to maintain the union of Great Britain and Ireland; and further, strongly condemn Mr. Gladstone's

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Apologies for his absence were announced from Sir Henry Robertson, also from Mr. G. L. Murray, and telegrams of regretting fraternal feelings from the bidders, Messrs. J. H. Tannworth, Quoybeyan, and Griffin. Later in the evening messages were read from Melbourne, Ballarat, Albany, and Bathurst. The assemblage on the platform was brilliant with cloaks, silks and velvets, and glittered with badges of all denominations, including turgidous representations of the death heads of the various religions. The speaker, a tall, thin, dark, decorated member of the society, his breast covered with badges and medals, was Mr. Andrew Alexander, the founder of Orangism in this colony. When he arose to speak, the groans of the Orangemen were heard. The entrance of Sir Henry Parkes was the signal for a demonstration. The Right Worshipful Grand Master (Bro. J. Wheeler) had just been elected, and a hearty cheer in his behalf was given. A commotion was heard at the entrance of the hall. The people stood still when the gray light of the Opposition was seen. The cheering was coming from the Orangemen brotherhood, the audience cheered and continued cheering. Sir Henry Parkes took his seat near the table. The speaker on this platform Sir Henry Parkes, and I think I justified in saying that our institution as well as being religious one is a political one. "continued he, "one which deals with abstract questions of political economy." Here the speaker in form of Mr. J. C. Neill was seen as he delicately picked up his hat and took his seat in the front row. Once more

the audience cheered and saluted the new arrived sympathisers with volleys of applause. The speaker then delivered a sharp-pointed denunciation of the physical clapping of palms. Later on in the evening Sir Henry Parkes, in answer to the demands of the audience, addressed the meeting and his address was greeted with much applause. He explained that he was not an Orangeman, but upon an enthusiast in the audience promptly remarked that he ought to be. At this intimation, so he quipped, he was tempted at this juncture, so he quipped, that he might become a member when he arrived at maturity, but that hitherto he felt he was too young. The speaker then, in a laudable and somewhat awkward suggestion, told him to go and get a new address. In the explanation his concept of the Orange organisation. At the conclusion of the speech cries of "Will you hold out" were heard. He was tempted to be tempted and despite the warm demands made for a speech from him, remained in his seat. Sir Henry Parkes referred to the speeches of the previous evening as "a grand success." The cheering and the shouts of the allusion of the Revs. Arden and Frackleton roused the audience to excitement, and the former's reference to a recent meeting held in Sydney, and the latter's allusion to a Boston meeting, was greeted with much cheering. An allusion to Mr. Gladstone as a "Jesuistical Premier" was also very favourably greeted, and the resolution of a grossing of the meeting was carried. The speaker, with enthusiasm, many in the audience rising and waving orange flags in the air. During the evening the members of the Intermity marched in procession round the city, and the following morning the march of the "practise boys" De round the wall of their house after successfully holding against the protracted siege of that city. Three troops of the "practise boys" were seen in the procession, each marching members bearing wand decorated with orange and purple ribbons, and surmounted with orange flag; sword and banner bearers followed, then came the "practise boys" in their uniforms, and lastly the "practise boys" as "Protestant Boys," Boyne Valley.

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It is, therefore, necessary that particular care should be taken to keep the winding gear in perfect order. The rope, especially, should not be unduly strained. The opinion of the commissioners is that the breaking strain of ropes to be applied for winding purposes should not be less than from eight to ten times the weight of the normal load to be lifted.

The report has a number of appendices containing particulars of the experiments that were made with coal-lifts, safety lamps, and electric lights; also ventilation and other plans in great variety, and short-run statistics, all of which must necessarily be of great value to the persons entrusted with the management of the coal-mining industry.

A MYSTERIOUS CITY.

(From the *Pail Mail Gazette*, May 27.)

In a short time the mysterious capital of mystery Thibet will be a mystery no longer. This morning a detachment of the expedition, led by the botanist, topographers, surveyors, and other inquiring persons, while preparing at Darjeeling, on the borders of the Himalaya to travel through Sikkim and Thibet to Lhasa, on mission from the English Government, to the Grand Lama Mr. Colman Macaulay, its leader, will no doubt gaze upon the face of this divine being, and thus be blessed as Europeans of this generation has been. How securely the Abode of Silence as Thibet has been called, has been closed against the outer world is evident from the fact that no European alive has ever seen the great city of Lhasa, and no Englishman, except one

(From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 27.)

In a short time the mysterious capital of mysterious Tibet, the mystic and the unknown, the morning's despatches tell of the expedition, with botanists, topographers, surveyors, and other inquiring persons, which is preparing at Darjeeling, on the borders of the small kingdom of Nepal, for a journey to the Himalayas, on mission from the Empress of India to the Grand Lama. Mr. Colman Macaulay, its leader, will no doubt gain up to the face of his divine being, the Great Lama, the favour of the Government, if he can. How securely it is "Abood of Snow," as Thibet has been called, has been closed against the outer world is evident from the fact that the only communication with the interior of the great city of Lhasa, and no Englishman, except one, has ever seen it. The Jewish missionaries, with their arduous, their indomitable courage, and their contempt for danger, were the first to venture into the interior in the seventeenth and the middle of the present century; the Abbé Huc, who resided there for a short time in 1846, was the last European who saw it. The first remarkable story of his travels, and the only one of his, is a remarkable story of his travels. Subsequently one of the native explorers trusted by the Indian Survey Department, who have long wandered through the interior, has given the following account of the city or numbers in place of names, visited Lhasa in disguise—once in 1866, and again in 1874: "A," this explorer was styled, who died in 1882, and, as the only authority on the geography of Thibet; up to his time even the latitude and longitude of Lhasa were uncertain; its population is still unknown. It is situated in the north-west corner of the country, and is surrounded by a wall of twelve thousand feet above the level of the sea; it is therefore the most elevated city in the world, and it is probably also, on account of the lofty mountains which surround it, the most difficultly accessible city in the world. It is also one of the most important trading centres between China and the Caspian, for it is the centre of the trade of the eastern part of the continent of Asia. It is the great market for the trade of the Caspian, for traders from Yunnan and Szechuan, from Cashmere, Nepal, and Bhutan, and from Western Mongolia and the whole of Thibet. Moreover, it is the great market for the trade of the Caspian, for it is a huge monastery, or rather a congregation of monasteries, some of which contain thousands of priests or lamas. In eleven of these lamaseries in and around the city, there are 204,000 monks; and as these are supposed to be con-

Late, there is an air of truth about the Chinese said that Lhasa is inhabited by half a century, it is a dog day, the Central Asian Mecca, and at certain seasons of the year is crowded by the pilgrims of a hundred tribes and races. It is, therefore, the more probable that the English Consul-General decided in reaching it; and the present is a favourable opportunity for realising this journey of three-quarters of a century ago.

Thomas Manning was the son of a Norfolk clerkship, Cambridge, he appears to have been seized with a desire to travel through China, and he began to study the Chinese language, in which ultimately he attained considerable proficiency. He had many friends, and his friends were his friendship, and who long corresponded with him, encouraged to get him to abandon his whim. Lamb advised Manning to try and cure himself. "Take holidays. Procrastinate. Write nothing. Live as you like." But he would do nothing but live; and years afterwards, when Manning had returned to Canton from Lhasa, Lamb wrote "Bill in China! Down with Holo-Ching-chang-fong! I'll be your friend!" In 1806 Manning set sail for the East India Company's factory in Canton, but it appears to have discovered that it was impossible to go to Lhasa, and he was sent back to England, probably on account of the suspicion with which the members of the factory were watched, and after about three years spent in improving his knowledge of some spoken languages, he returned to Canton, where he attempted to go to China from the side of India. He received no official recognition, which irritated him so much that he refused to give any account of his journey on his return, and he remained in Canton until the year after that in which his relative gave him his manuscript diary to Mr. Clements Markham, who printed it in his work on Tibet. This published the Chinese secret, without encouragement from the successor of Warren Hastings, Manning began his adventurous journey. He left Hongkong in the autumn of 1819, and plied along the coast of China, and reached Lhasa in the summer of 1820. He travelled as a Tartar doctor, but it is

Unfortunately, his diary is full of querulous complaints about his servant, the people he met, the ill-treatment he received at various points, and gives little information about the people and places he visited. He mentions that he "reached Lhasa, which he describes as a common town. 'The habitations,' he says, 'are begrimed with smoke and dirt; the avenues are full of dogs, some growling and snapping at the feet of the passers-by, others baying and emitting a charcoal-burner smell; others limping and looking timid; others ulcerated; others starving and dying, and pecked at by the ravens; some dead, and strewn upon the ground.'"

He also mentions "mean and greedy" people, and "the want of something new. Even the mirth of the inhabitants he thought decayed and stultified. But the palace of the Dalai Lama was a new and interesting sight, and was very surprising." On the 17th of December, 1881, was a great day. Manning's calendar, for it was then that he was first present to the Grand Lama, who was at this time 7 years old. He describes the Lama as "a small, plump, and somewhat stumpy and unaffected manner of a well-educated princely child. His face was, I thought, poetically and unaffectedly beautiful, his eyes were large and sparkling, and his mouth a beautiful mouth perpetually unbounding into a graceful smile, which illumined his whole countenance." And another place he makes this entry: "1st December. I have now lived in Lhasa for 10 days. I have seen the Dalai Lama. Beautiful youth. Face poetically affecting; good smile. Hope very happy to have seen him and his blessed smile. Went often to see him again. Although I have seen him several times, I have not seen him for 10 days. I saw the city more than 30 years ago, speaks of its appearance as imposing and majestic, and dwells with enthusiasm on the changes that have taken place. He is very well, with a good deal of fatigue, on the lofty white houses, and Manning remained in Lhasa until April, 1882, hoping that he would be allowed to travel by Shimsi into Szechu'an, as he had been promised. He was, however, refused permission to permit this, and in June, 1882, he reached

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of action had come to the conclusion that the Government should furnish practical safeguards for diminishing the frequency of accidents, and limiting their disastrous consequences. The following safeguards against the two chief sources of fatal or other accidents in mines, namely, falls of rock and fires, which cause by far the largest number of accidents, and ignition of explosive materials of great quantities (blackdamp, firedamp, and inflammable gas) are suggested in air, containing some small proportion of fire-damp. The subject of accidents in mines having been brought prominently before the notice of the public of this colony by the catastrophes that happened at Lithgow and the swamping of the Fernvale Colliery at Newcastle, the publication of a report on these more important subjects by the report of the Commission will be opportune, and it should be serviceable to the large number of people who are engaged in the coal-mining industry.

The report covers a great deal of ground, and discusses a variety of subjects. Some of these are of little or no practical interest to the miners and colliery proprietors in Australia. For example, one-fourth of the document is taken up on an elaborate description of the various methods of working coal, and when it is necessary to employ labels of this kind in connection with coal-mining in the colony, we can have only a superficial interest in the remarks on that subject. A similar observation may apply to the section that treats of safety agents and the methods of using them, although the Lithgow accident suggests that in the western colonies the Government should be anxious to abandon the use of underground men in discharging the coal.

The general impression among people both here and in England is that more lives are sacrificed in British coal mines by explosions than by any other cause. The impression, however, is an erroneous one. During the ten years ending 1884 there were 1,000 deaths in British coal mines from explosions, of which 422 were fatal. In 1892, but the deaths from falls of roof and sides numbered 4682. In 1884 the deaths from the former cause were 653, while those from the latter were 482; but while the coalgrangers reported the accidents from explosions, they said nothing about the accidents from falls of roof and sides. The first position is, therefore, that the sources of accidents in Great Britain are not the same as in the colonies. The life from the cause in our Northern collieries has been considerably reduced, and almost every week one or two miners are maimed thereby. The evidence taken by the commissioners would make it clear that "one important factor of protection against falls of roof and sides, was to provide the miners with a light and a light competent and experienced man to examine the mine, and in getting coal or other mineral, to see and protect himself against defects in the sides and roof of the working places." Another factor is due attention to timbering. The commissioners are unable, for a number of reasons, to set forth by them, to specify which system of timbering is the best, but they say that the opinion of much may be done towards reducing the number of accidents and deaths from falls by attention to the following points:—

1. The maintenance of ample supplies of timber. 2. The proper utilization of the men, so that the working force is not depleted by protecting his working place. 3. The exercise of increased care on the part of the timberman in watching the roof, sides, and floor, and protecting themselves in time of danger. 4. The use of the most efficient methods in the timbering of runways, and also for the repairing of the same. 5. Driving the working place as rapidly as possible, by shifts of an ample number of men. 6. The use of the most efficient methods of protecting and exposing the least number of men to danger at any one time."

It is also stated that an undoubted step in advance has been made by the larger employment of "nogs" or "chooks" of crossed pieces of timber instead of in the use of single props, and by the more careful and careful inspection of packing, or "building up" of stone in worked-out places.

The commissioners express themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the result of their inquiries concerning the important matter of the ventilation of coalmines. They say:—

"The evidence which we have received, and the examples of ventilating apparatus which have been seen in action, have convinced us that the most efficient means of producing a strong current in a given direction has been secured; in the progress made in this department by mining engineers, and coal owners has been so great and so successful, as to render it our duty to leave this subject upon an advanced footing. The subject with any prospect of its material advancement. For deep shafts the special ventilating appliances, which are used either singly or in combination, are the most efficient. They are usually driven by steam, or by fresh air, or by that derived from the pressure of the return currents, are capable of circulating volumes of air ranging from 200,000 to 400,000 cubic feet per minute. They are driven by steam, or by fresh air, or by that derived from the pressure of the return currents, are capable of circulating volumes of air amounting to 100,000, and even to 250,000 cubic feet per minute."

Unless the complaints of the miners are without foundation, two or three of the collieries in the Colony are not in the satisfactory condition with respect to ventilation that the British coal mines are represented to be in by the same Commission.

There is a possibility of injury and damage in coal mines from spontaneous combustion, and from what the report says on this subject it is not improbable that that was the cause of the conflagration in the Lithgow Colliery.

Remarks.—

"It occurs more than less frequently to be dried in the open air or excavated places, where considerable quantities of coal are exposed to the atmosphere. The rapid evaporation of air and some amount of moisture promote decomposition of pyrites and of certain varieties of coal of a porous finely-divided structure. Moreover, it is often observed that the pillars of coal working are so dried that the portions of the pillars are subjected to crush and to move inwards causing slipping and friction, that the temperature of the air is raised. Hence the possibility of remaining in the air, and of the coal becoming so dried that when the coal is much comminuted and even ground into powder, the temperature may be increased to the firing point."

Naturally, this leads to remarks on the influence of coal dust in causing explosions. A great deal has been written on this subject during the past few years, and as it had attracted an unusual amount of attention, the Commissioners took considerable pains to discover what were the facts in relation thereto. They performed a series of elaborate experiments for the purpose of testing the truth of the various theories that have been published in relation to these experiments, together with other similar experiments performed by experts on the Continent, as described in the report. It has been contended that explosions could originate with or be propagated by coal dust in the absence of fire damp. Some of the

inspectors of collieries in Great Britain favour the view that the prevalence of opinion amongst them is against it. The Commission, however, has been informed by many of the results of the inquiries made by themselves and others are sufficiently complete and definite to warrant the following authoritative statements:—

"The disastrous effects of fire-damp explosions in collieries are almost always aggravated and extended by the fact that the explosion is followed by a violent outburst of water, which is well established that, when the air is quite free from fire-damp, and exceptionally inflammable coal-dust, in a very small quantity, is blown out of the mine, the power of the explosion in the immediate vicinity of a blow-out hole, may, in some instances, be so great as to be ignited so readily, and carry on the surface of the water, a violent and powerful explosion of a similar character to those caused by a gas explosion. The flame as it rushes along, if fed by freshly raised dust, may be so violent as to cause a secondary explosion, which, in some cases, with results resembling, in their disastrous nature, those of explosions originating with, and mainly due to, the presence of fire-damp."

The bearing of this latter remark upon the Liddington explosion will be recognised by all who have thoughtfully considered that calamity. Another authoritative statement of the commissioners is that a very small proportion of fire-damp, not capable of detection by the means hitherto in use, suffices to render dust in a mine an explosive material, and that the presence of such a small quantity, as is indicated by the hoiliery managers of this colliery, is sufficient to make the subject of shaft accidents is only remaining to notice that it is necessary to notice. It is gratifying to learn that "there is no one of the dangers incident to mining operations which has been so successfully dealt

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jury, or the Judge sitting as a jury, return a verdict in favour of the plaintiff, or plaintiffs, as the case may be, for damages in any sum less than 40s., the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall have judgment to recover such sum only, and shall not have judgment to recover costs." The principle laid down in the case is the same as that recognised in Dr. Quirk's bill; the difference between the two measures is one of detail only. But unfortunately, Mr. Hume's bill has been altered by the Legislative Council in such a way as to very much diminish its usefulness, if not to render it entirely valueless. As it now stands, the clause which we have quoted seems quite a different complexion, owing to the insertion of the following words:—"Unless the Judge, in any case of libel, shall certify that the words charged as defamatory were published without reasonable grounds of excuse." The bill with this amendment would make the law as to costs in actions for libel only a little better than it is at present; it would bring it, in fact, into much the same state as the existing Victorian law, which is about to be amended. The Judge and the jury pulling one way, and the Judge another. The jury might give a verdict for nominal damages, meaning them to be nominal, and the Judge might defend the intention of the jury by certifying for costs. This has happened in Victoria very frequently, but if Dr. Quirk's bill is carried it will not occur again. It should not, we submit, be allowed to occur anywhere. It is the jury who pronounce upon the merits of the case, and the verdict of the jury ought to mean something. But it would be altogether meaningless if the jury assessed the damages at 1s. and the Judge, by the exercise of arbitrary power, raised them to £500 or £1000. We trust that the Council may be induced to give up an amendment which quite alters the character of Mr. Hume's bill, and introduces a very undesirable principle. And while Parliament is about the business it would be as well if it would take up the other branch of the subject, and give to newspapers the same privileges as regards reporting proceedings of a public character as are enjoyed by the English press.

The annual sales of stud sheep commencing yesterday constitute, perhaps, the most important commercial feature of the year. About three-fourths of the export produce of the colony consists of wool, mutton, tallow, and other parts of the sheep. If the quality can be improved, it is easy to see that the value will be enhanced. It has often been said that it costs no more to grow a valuable sheep than to grow a poor one, and for years past the knowledge has been acted on by graziers, who have spent their money in purchasing well-bred stock from other colonies. Formerly they had to go to Melbourne, where the sales were held. But as Sydney is becoming the centre of the wool sales business, so also is it becoming the chief mart for the disposal of sheep; and hither the great sheep breeders find it to their advantage to send their best stock for sale. Sydney concentrates the capital of the great sheep-producing colony of the group, and as the various grazing districts have been brought within railway communication, sheep-breeders can with facility come to the city, make their purchases, and convey them to their stations with but little risk of loss, and at a small outlay of cost. In former years it was impossible for many graziers to buy sheep here or at all. As the result of these sales in the past, there has been a vast improvement in the quality of the fleece of the colony. But still it is acknowledged there is room for further improvement. It is perfectly true that in the great depression of values even the price of good wool has fallen below that which was formerly paid for inferior; but throughout a prominent feature was that the better classes of wools suffered less than the inferior. Frequently this was pointed out by leading woolbrokers, and the moral pointed in, that it is to the interest of our woolgrowers to pay attention to the breed of their sheep, and to pay increased attention to the preparation of their wool for the market. That there are not so many sheep to be offered at the sales this year as last is to be accounted for by the fact of the trying circumstances in which the graziers are placed. Money is scarce, and the woolgrowers, who are dependent on the sale of their wool, and to pay increased attention to the preparation of their wool for the market. That there are not so many sheep to be offered at the sales this year as last is to be accounted for by the fact of the trying circumstances in which the graziers are placed. Money is scarce, and the woolgrowers, who are dependent on the sale of their wool, and to pay increased attention to the preparation of their wool for the market.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It was stated in a Reuter's telegram, published in our issue of yesterday, that the rate of interest on the New South Wales Government loan of £5,000,000 is to be issued was 4 per cent. This is incorrect, and that the loan will be at 3 per cent. In connection with this loan, for which tenders will be opened in London in a few days, we learn that the Government, in giving up the loan, have made some weeks before the period indicated in the Premier's budget speech, have done so upon the advice of the highest financial authorities in London, including that of the Bank of England. It will be remembered that Mr. Burns, when Treasurer in the Robertson Administration, named May or June as the time about which it would be necessary to again borrow.

It would be hard to forecast how business will proceed—at all—when the Assembly meets to-day, for, in the face of the strong antagonism and bitter political feeling at present existing between the Ministerials and the Opposition, there may be another determined attempt on the part of the latter to prevent any more progress being made with the Customs Duties Bill, which is to be the first of the bills to be introduced. If, however, construction be recommended by the opponents of the measure, it will probably lead to another long sitting. The Opposition intend to hold a meeting this afternoon to consider the situation, and among other things, will decide upon a course in relation to the ruling of the Speaker, which led to the continuance of the sitting on Friday afternoon, instead of his taking the chair, and the commencement of another day's business.

We regret to announce the death of Lady Eleanor Stephen, the wife of Sir Alfred Stephen, Lieutenant-Governor of New South Wales. Lady Stephen died yesterday morning at her residence, College-street. The deceased lady was the only daughter of the Rev. William Beilby, senior chaplain of Tasmania, and was 78 years of age at the time of her death. She was the second wife of Sir Alfred Stephen, and was married to him in the year 1858. During her residence in Sydney she was an active participant in numerous charity organisations, and always had the welfare of the poorer classes at heart; she was remarkable for doing all in her power to assist any cases of distress which came under her notice.

We have been requested to state, that owing to the sudden death of Lady Stephen, his Excellency and Lady Carrington desire it to be understood that their evening party has been postponed from Wednesday, the 14th to Thursday, the 29th July.

The mails per John Elder dated London, 4th June, will be due to-day in time for delivery at about 3 o'clock p.m.

It will be remembered that about a year since, Mr. E. M. Slatery, M.L.A., was fined £5 for having violated a by-law made by the Petersham Municipal Council respecting interments in the Roman Catholic

cemetery at Petersham, and that on appealing to the Full Court it was decided, on the cases of *ex parte* Flack and Brooks v. Selwyn, that the by-law was valid in law. Mr. Slatery then applied to the Full Court here for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, which application was refused. He next applied to the Queen in Council, by petition, for special leave to appeal, and yesterday he received a cablegram from Messrs. Want and Harston, solicitors, of London, informing him that on Saturday last his application, which was made by Sir Horace Davey, Solicitor-General of England, for special leave to appeal, had been granted.

In another column will be found an account of the mission of the Rev. Mr. Gribble, missionary to the aborigines in North Western Australia, who is exposing outrages committed on the aborigines by the settlers and pearlshells.

A telegram was received in Sydney yesterday from Gisborne, New Zealand, stating that a valuable result of persistent boring has occurred about 30 miles from the above-named place. Oil has been struck, and the well is now producing at the rate of 50 barrels per day. This discovery is of vast importance to New Zealand, and the belief is of an unlimited supply, which requires only further appliances to increase the quantity obtained very largely. At present the oil is being baled out. Should the supply realise the expectations of the company possessing the land, it is intended to lay a pipe from the well to Gisborne, which will thus have carriage over difficult roads.

A deputation, consisting of Messrs. Eason, Barnett, and Dickinson, who are connected with the Shipwrights' Union, and several members of Parliament, waited upon the Colonial Secretary yesterday to bring under his notice the condition of the shipwrights of Sydney. There was, the deputation explained, a considerable amount of distress existing among the shipwrights, and they suggested that work might be provided and turned to the advantage of the shipwrights, repairing the Vernon, putting into thorough repair the vessels under the control of the Marine Board, and carrying out proposed hull improvements. Mr. Dibbs, in reply, said that the Government would be turned into a training ship without expensive alteration, but as to the representations of the deputation before the Cabinet, and see what could be done.

The hiring of single girls who were immigrants by the steamer Port Victor took place at the depot, Hyde Park, yesterday. The girls, who were 49 in number, were classified as follows: maid-servants, 28; house and parlor maids, 11; dairymaids, 1; cook, 1; lady's maid, 1; dairy-maid, 1; and cook, 1. The number of persons who attended the hiring was 161, and the girls found ready engagements. The proceedings throughout were quiet and orderly, the arrangements at the depot being improved by the addition of several rooms, and the hustling and huddling which used to mark hiring days have disappeared. The following rates of wages were obtained:—Needlewomen, 10s. a-week; general servant, 8s. 9d., 10s., 11s., 12s., 14s., and 15s.; house and parlor maid, 10s., 11s., and 12s.; cook and laundress, 12s.; nurse, 8s. 9d., and 10s.; housemaid, 10s.; house and dairymaid, 10s.; cook, 8s. 9d. The girls stated that they were in good health and spirits, but they speak in terms of praise of their reception in the colony, and contrasting the depot here with that at Plymouth, they describe the latter as a perfect "horror." Some made complaints of the provisions they received during the voyage, especially the potatoes and bread, but they perfectly enjoyed the food which was substituted when the former was bad, and that rough weather was, in most instances, accountable for the inferior quality of the latter.

Mr. William Herlihy, one of the Commissioners of New South Wales for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, in writing from London to friends in Sydney, states that all the commissions for the exhibition are now in the hands of the official arrangements for the display of its exhibits. Mr. Herlihy, who it seems has been attending the Exhibition regularly, is indignant at the want of judgment and energy shown by the officials for this colony in filling the principal part with photographic views and the like art and send the view of the Exhibition, which it has most reason to be proud of, to the second or inferior court, where they are seen by comparatively few persons. In Mr. Herlihy's opinion New South Wales will hardly maintain a third place in public estimation in consequence of the inefficiency of its official agents for the exhibition.

Last evening in the Exhibition-building, the Royal Orange Institution of New South Wales held an entertainment in commemoration of the Battle of the Boyne fought on July 12, 1890. Approximately 8000 persons were present, and the proceedings were conducted with great enthusiasm. Sir Henry Parkes was present, and had, in answer to the calls of the audience, to address those present. An apology for absence was received, among others, from Sir John Robertson. A full report of the meeting appears in another part of this paper.

The superstructure of the Centennial Hall has proceeded with such rapidity that a good idea can now be formed of its magnitude. There are 140 men engaged upon the works, and some of the ornamentation is already observable. The stones used are very large, and average between 3 and 4 tons in weight, many, however, weighing 8, 10, and 12 tons.

The death is announced of Mr. W. R. Wade, Inspector-General in the Department of the Engineering-Chief for Railways. Mr. Wade filled a position in the department mentioned next to Mr. John Whitton, and was a very old and valued public servant, having been connected with the railways of the colony almost from their commencement. For some time previous to his death he was not in good health, and only recently he returned from a visit to England, which he made in the hope that the sea voyage would be of considerable benefit to him.

The Annual Stud Sheep Fair was commenced yesterday morning, and the sales will be resumed to-day at Messrs. Mort and Co.'s warehouses, Circular Quay, at 10.30. Particulars of the programme will be found in another column.

As was the case last winter, a large number of cattle are being brought into Sydney by sea during the present season. On Saturday the steamer, the Yeman, arrived from Gladstone with 349 head, which were landed at Drummoyne, on the Parramatta River. Inspector Webber, of the Animals Protection Society, was on board the vessel on Sunday while the cattle were being landed, and expressed his satisfaction at the excellent provision made for their safety and comfort. The cattle being conveyed from port to port. The fittings of the Yeman are well designed, and the arrangements generally are quite equal to all requirements. The cattle appeared so quiet and contented as to elicit a remark from a visitor that the hold of the ship looked more like a large stable on an English farmyard than what it was. Mr. H. W. Graves, who pointed out the landing of the cattle on behalf of the consignees. The presence of a police officer is very much needed when the cattle are being landed, as on Sunday a number of intruders, with some half a dozen dogs, were in the enclosure, and caused considerable trouble.

The Rev. J. O. Paton, the well-known Presbyterian missionary, arrived in Sydney yesterday afternoon from Noosma by the French steamer Dupuytren. Mr. Paton left here in April last in the steamer schooner Daystar for the New Hebrides, which reached the group after a very stormy passage of nearly a month's duration. The bad weather pursued the vessel among the islands, and in consequence Mr. Paton was unable to visit all the stations as he intended.

At the meeting of the New Hebrides Syndicate, Mr. Paton was appointed to return to New South Wales for the purpose of endeavouring to stimulate the churches here to take an increased interest in mission work in the islands, and, if possible, to obtain additional missionaries. He accordingly left the islands in the Daystar for Noumea, and came on thence to Sydney in the Dupuytren. He reports that trade generally among the islands is in a comparatively stagnant state, owing to the action of the French, and that the natives are in a state almost bordering on starvation, fearing that the French are going to take possession of their islands and make them all slaves.

The third annual meeting of the Moesman's Bay Improvement Committee was held yesterday evening, at the local school hall. Alderman A. Armstrong, J.P., presided. The report, which was unanimously approved, showed that application had been made to the Government for land situated upon either side, and including the shoal waters of the bay, as a site

for a public park; but, owing to conflicting circumstances, the request had not been yet acceded to. A lease had been granted to the North Shore Steam Ferry Company of the foreshore at the foot of Murguys-street, for the municipal council for five years, from January 1, 1888, and the council had undertaken to erect substantial wharf and waiting-rooms thereon. A post-office had been established at Raglan-street and the Military-road, and a receiver had been fixed upon the wharf. Additional ferry service had been conducted, and it was shown that several other matters of detail had been satisfactorily arranged. The following gentlemen were elected as a committee for the ensuing 12 months:—Messrs. McAlpine, Bliz, Cowie, R. C. Reed, W. E. Wilson, Viner, Walker, Moran, Stack, Blades, Fox, and Captain Newman.

Professor Parker gave a dramatic and humorous recital in the Young Men's Christian Association building last night. There was a fair attendance, and the hall being about half filled. The programme comprised Shakespearean selections, extracts from Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," "Herve Rell," by Robert Browning; "The Charity Dinner," by Mosley; "Pemberton Mill," by E. S. Phelps; "The New Church Organ," by W. Garton; "The Giacomo," by R. Buchanan; and "How Ruben played the Piano," by Adams. The Professor showed that he had an excellent memory, and a clear understanding of the meaning of the various authors' works. He also exhibited a marked sense of humour, and introduced in his recital a dramatic force which frequently elicited applause.

The large organ built by Messrs. Wm. Hill and Sons, of London, for St. John's Church, Parramatta, arrived in the steamer, the Yeman, and is being removed to the new church at St. John's. We understand that Mr. F. H. Dangar, who still takes a deep interest in St. John's Church and parish, represented the organ committee in London, and spared neither time nor pains to secure a first-class instrument. He entrusted the final examination to Mr. Felix W. Morley, of Cambridge, who writes—"The organ is in every way up to the mark, and the instrument in all respects. I am acquainted with several of Hill and Sons' finest instruments, and this organ is in every way fully up to their best standard."

Mr. Benson, charged with frauds in the Railway Department, and who was out on bail, was, at the instance of one of his bondsmen, recreated yesterday at his residence, Arncliffe-road.

The police have forwarded us the following description of the dead body of a man found in a road off Mitchell-road, Alexandria, about 8 a.m. on the 12th instant:—About 45 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair, sandy beard, slight whiskers and moustache, old scars on both hands, tight perfect; dressed in old paper and salt coloured jacket, dirty striped trousers, old white shirt, and elastic-tie boots. Body now at South Sydney Morgue, awaiting identification and inquest. The Reform Police are anxious for any information that would lead to his identification.

Referring to the political contest in New South Wales, the Melbourne Argus says:—"How far the Opposition is justified in openly playing a game of obstruction it is difficult to say here. Rebellion requires a strong case behind it. But this is certainly the principle of the tariff is a preliminary upon an appeal to the country; and it follows that a chance majority—a purely chance majority—should not seek to bring in protection in New South Wales. Sir Patrick Jennings, it must be remembered, posed as a free trader at the time, and declared that the tariff was a mere device for the purpose of raising revenue, and yet they suddenly do 'sneak in protection.' He is supported by the squabbling members, who have been promised large concessions: by the protectionist members, whose cause is plain; and by a group of representatives who urge reprobation on 'Victoria.' The question is does this combination of hostile elements represent the settled wish of the country? One fact to be borne in mind is that the procedure of the Parliament in these colonies invites obstruction by facilitating it. There should be rules to prevent a minority going beyond all bounds—and there are none—and there should be rules also to preserve the publicity of debate. As regards the exclusion of the public, Sydney is not quite so much in the dark ages as we are. Five members of the Sydney House have to rise in their places to secure a private sitting, but though the Assembly is thus saved from the yoke of a 'crank,' yet it is left at the mercy of a cabal. The five members were duly obtained on this occasion, and the net result, it would appear, is that the Opposition, debilitated from putting its case before the country, is irritated in proportion. After the financial question has been settled, Sydney should put the rules of its House in order; and to avoid future scandals, it would be well for Victoria to do likewise."

This third lecture of the winter series in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association will be delivered in the large hall this evening by Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Government Geologist. The subject is "Geology," and the lecture will be illustrated by numerous views of geological features of New South Wales, and also views of the recent volcanic eruptions in New Zealand. Mr. J. M. Fairfax will take the lecture at 8 p.m. The following is the order of musical service at St. Andrew's Cathedral this afternoon:—"Magnificat," Gadsby, in C; "Nunc Dimittis," Gadsby, in C; Anthem, Novello's "Thine with Angels, Archangels, and all the Company of Heaven."

The Horticultural Society will hold a meeting this evening in the Technical College, Pitt-street, when a paper will be read on "Economic Plants." The subject of the paper is "The Sydney Hospital for week ended 10th July, 1886."—Admitted, 17 males, 12 females; discharged, 41 males, 17 females; died, 1 male, 2 females; remaining, 143 males, 60 females; casualties treated but not admitted, 58.

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

[BY CABLE.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Times advocates the formation of a Harrington-Salisbury Ministry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JULY 12.

The following is an estimate of the probable final result of the elections:—

Conservatives 277

Unionists 187

Gladiators 187

Parliament 187

The supporters of Mr. Gladstone have gained seats in Northumberland, Tyneside Division (where Mr. Albert Grey was defeated), and also for Sutherland.

HORSE DISEASE AT COONONG.

The Chief Inspector of Stock yesterday received the following telegram from Mr. Edward Stanley, Government Veterinarian, respecting the mysterious disease affecting the horses at Coonong:—

"Horse disease is local, no evidence of epidemic. Post-mortem appearances clearly indicate the effects of poisonous irritation. The symptoms and progress are unusual and ambiguous. I am closely investigating every possible cause, and have the case of illness, and am viewing by experiment the properties of suspected materials. Veterinary-surgeon Day is assiduously treating the sick, assisted by Mores's farrier, from Wagga Wagga. Two more have died; eleven are recovering, none of less affected. I am, &c.,

Marionville, July 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to send you in your paper to explain the treatment which is required for the epidemic which continues among the horses on Coonong station.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEW SOUTH WALES LOAN.
LONDON, JULY 12.
The 3½ per cent. New South Wales Government Loan of £5,000,000, tenders for which are to be opened on the 18th instant, is already quoted at 1½ per cent. premium.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.
LONDON, JULY 10.
The French press is expressing the opinion of the Island of Rapa to England.

BRITISH AND COLONIAL TEMPERANCE CONGRESS.
LONDON, JULY 12.
The Bishop of London (Dr. Temple) will, on Wednesday next, preside at the opening of the British and Colonial Temperance Congress.

INCREASED MILITARY ARMAMENT IN FRANCE.
LONDON, JULY 12.
Sixty thousand repeating rifles have been served out to the French troops.

THE DUC D'AUMALE.
LONDON, JULY 12.
The Duc d'Aumale has notified that he intends to legally resist the removal of his name from the French Army list.

THE TASMANIAN LOAN.
LONDON, JULY 12.
Tenders for the 4 per cent. Tasmanian loan of £1,000,000, the minimum for which was fixed at 99, were opened to-day. The success of the loan is assured, and it is expected that 100½ will be realised.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES DISPUTE.
HALIFAX, JULY 11.
The American fishing vessels which were recently seized for alleged infringement of the fisheries regulations have been released by the Canadian Government, the fines inflicted having been paid, on the understanding that the money shall be refunded in the event of the seizure being declared illegal.

THE CHOLERA IN ITALY.
ROME, JULY 11.
The cholera continues to spread in Italy. It has made its appearance in several of the provinces which have hitherto been free from the epidemic.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE AT WIMBLEDON.
LONDON, JULY 12.
It is announced by the National Rifle Association that the volunteer who obtains the highest aggregate in the first stage of the Queen's Prize at Wimbledon will be presented with a medal and a badge of honour. The Princess of Wales has consented to distribute the prizes won at the meeting.

THE CLOSING OF THE PORT OF BATUMI.
CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 11.
The Turkish Government has received an official explanation from Russia on the subject of the closing of the port of Batumi, which, it is stated, will remain as before, and not be used as a military port.

THE ORIENT COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
LONDON, JULY 11.
The Orient Company's R.M.S. Iberia sailed from Plymouth on the 9th instant for Australian ports.

SUEZ, JULY 11.
The Orient Company's R.M.S. Liguria left on the 9th instant, outwards.

The Orient Company's R.M.S. Orient arrived on the 10th instant, homeward.

Connection.—New South Wales Loan, called from London, should be 3½ per cent, not 4 per cent, as previously announced.

INTERCOLONIAL NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, MONDAY.
The City Council to-day decided the number of candidates for the position of City Surveyor to three, namely, A. C. Mountain, of Sydney, G. E. Thoma, and P. R. Coghlan. The decision of the council has been deferred pending an interview with the two latter applicants, who are in England. The resolutions passed by the recent conference in favour of creating a metropolitan board of works were unanimously agreed to. It was also agreed to purchase the Melbourne Tramway Company's works, and to treat with the South Suburban Company for the purchase of their works. The price to be paid for the Metropolitan Gas Company's works is stated to be £1,550,000. The council also adopted the report of the committee on the subject of the extension of the west ward of the city across the railway.

The Minister of Agriculture is making inquiries regarding the presence in the colony of an insect which is injurious to orange and other fruit trees. Experiments with various insecticides are now being made. The Orangemen of Melbourne commemorated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in the Protestant Hall to-night. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. The Dean of Melbourne presided. He explained of the manner in which the Irish loyalists had been treated by the Liberal party, and remarked that the greatest crime in Ireland appeared to be loyalty to the Crown. The English Government had neglected their duty in regard to the continuous enforcement of the laws in Ireland.

For Sydney (ordinary): J. A. W. and Mrs. G. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Slater, Mrs. Quigley and child, Mrs. Rayson, J. C. Turner, W. Taylor, Dr. Porter, S. Hayes, C. O'Connor.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, MONDAY.
Parliament will be opened at noon to-morrow. It is understood that the more important measures to be submitted during the session will include a Water Conservation Bill, Local Government (divisional boards) Bill, Quarantine Bill, Mineral Lands Bill, Settled Lands Bill, Justice Bill, and Elections Tribunal Bill.

The Chief Secretary visited Admiral Tryon on board H.M.S. Nelson yesterday. The Admiral came up to town to-day, and is a guest at Government House.

A rather serious collision between two trams occurred this evening through one of the cars running off the rails. Both cars were considerably damaged. One of the passengers had his arm broken and several others sustained minor injuries.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, MONDAY.
A special meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Adelaide was held to-day to consider the advisability of altering the articles of association with the view of limiting the extent of the advances made to the directors or other officers of the bank to not more than one-eighth of the amount of the subscribed capital, instead of one-third, as at present. The meeting generally approved of limiting the borrowing powers of the directors, but opinions differed as to the amount of the limit. The principle was ultimately affirmed, and the Hon. John Colton, Mr. R. Barr Smith, and Mr. J. Varley were appointed a committee to confer with the directors with the view of effecting an

alteration in the direction indicated. A report will be submitted after the annual meeting in May next.

A deputation, representing the Adelaide Fire Insurers Association, waited upon the Treasurer to-day to urge that policies should be exempted from the operation of the stamp tax. The Treasurer said that thrift and industry were the only avenues open for taxation; but the Government would look into the matter and see if the rates could not be lowered.

The exports from Silverton for the quarter ending June reached £200,000, of which £27,000 was the value of silver and argenteiferous lead despatched from Silverton.

Mr. Knipe, ex-mayor of Port Augusta, has been committed for trial for having embezzled over £2000, the moneys of a building society.

NEW ZEALAND.

AUCKLAND, MONDAY.
Mr. Levy, a Wellington Justice of the Peace, has been missing since Wednesday last. Before his disappearance he had received a letter threatening his life. Heavy rains have fallen in the Rotorua district, causing great quantities of mud to slip down the hillside, and completely blocking the roads. Travelling is now rendered very difficult.

It is reported that oil has been found in the bore of the South Pacific Petroleum Works. No definite information, however, has transpired.

COUNTRY NEWS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALBURY, MONDAY.

BREWARRINA, MONDAY.
The steamer Ellen, bound for Wagga, arrived here last night, and is leaving for her destination to-day. The Jane Eliza, with cargo for Brewarrina, is expected to arrive to-night.

The weather is cold and cloudy. The river is still rising, but is expected to subside in a day or two. Many runs on the back creeks are partly submerged. The mails and other trade are either wholly or partially interrupted, as there are no Government boats in the district.

COBAR, MONDAY.
Meetings of the Cobarr Pastoral and Homestead Leases' Protection Association were held during last week, and were very successful. Many leading townsmen have become members of the association.

The settling of the prize money and other prizes for the pastoral and agricultural show was highly satisfactory. Oatden and Browne were the principal winners in the sheep classes, receiving an elegant copper cup, made at and presented by the Cobarr mine, for 1st prize in the prices for the next show, and there is every prospect of the coming show being thoroughly successful.

GRAPTON, MONDAY.

The deputies of the Orange lodges addressed a meeting in the Protestant Hall to-night. There was a slight frost this morning.

NEWCASTLE, MONDAY.

A public meeting has been convened for Thursday next for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mr. Gladstone and Home Rule.

A Freemason's lodge is about to be established at Lambton.

The Orange meeting and 12th July celebration at the Lyceum were largely attended to-night.

PORT MACQUARIE, MONDAY.

The second annual meeting of the Port Macquarie Agricultural Society was held on Saturday last. There was a large attendance of members. The president, Mr. T. Platt, read the report, which dealt with the rise and progress of the society since its inception. There were 722 exhibits at this year's show, as against 661 in the previous year, and an increase of 61. The members' subscription amounted to £236, and the amount awarded in prizes by the society was £73 17s. In addition to which special prizes were awarded, amounting in value to £44. A sum of £245 has been expended in the erection of a hall and in other improvements on the ground. The report was considered to be highly satisfactory. Great interest is manifested in the welfare of the society, which promises to become very flourishing. The main officers resulted as follows:—Mr. T. Platt, re-elected, president; Messrs. Bain and R. Andrews, vice-presidents; Mr. H. C. Brown, secretary; Mr. W. J. McDonald, treasurer. A good working committee was also appointed. A large number of special prizes have been offered for the coming show.

The annual election of officers on the Progress Committee took place on Saturday, there being a large attendance. Mr. D. Bain was elected president, and Mr. A. de la Roche, re-elected secretary for the third term.

A quantity of limestone has been forwarded to Sydney, for the purpose of having the quality of the stone tested. It is found to be up to the standard, a company proposes to work large quarries on the Maria River.

The weather is now beautifully fine, but exceedingly cold, with heavy frosts.

SHELLHARBOR, MONDAY.

A youth named James Blackwood was drowned yesterday morning while fishing on the south side of Point Bass. His line got hooked to a ledge of rocks, and in trying to cut it he was washed in by a heavy sea. Mr. Holdway, who was with him, was unable to render any assistance, beyond throwing his line to the rescue, and was obliged to catch it. Blackwood disappeared after struggling in the water for 15 minutes. His body has not yet been recovered.

YASS, MONDAY.

The weather is cold and threatening rain.

WAGGA WAGGA, MONDAY.
The revenue received at the Wagga Wagga land office for the half-year ending the 30th June is as follows:—Conditional purchases, deposits, £240 11s. 3d.; conditional leases, £249 7s. 6d.; interest, £437 13s. 1d.; land, £248 7s. 6d.; sundries, £67 6s. 2d.; total, £548 7s. 10d.

PASTORAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALBURY, MONDAY.

The following stock movements were reported:—55 morio rams, 3000 wethers, 3000 wethers, from Albury for Kelangie, Victoria. W. J. Lyne, owner; 400 morio and cross-bred fat sheep, from Albury for Sydney, John McDonald, owner.

TAMBO (A), MONDAY.

850 store bullocks, from Nive Downs to Albury, passed yesterday.

The weather is cold.

OVERLAND PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

SON'S AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.
THE GREAT LUTHERAL PATENT

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**THE MOST USEFUL OINTMENT IN THE WORLD,
BAR NONE.**

There was never yet anything invented that is really and intrinsically good, first-class, and in great demand, that was not imitated, or some equivalent, and that was not palmed on the public by the same means. Now, since the first introduction of Josephson's Ointment to the public it still stands unrivalled, because it has proved itself ALL that is professed to be.

We are publishing all kinds of preparations of the EFFICACIOUS in various forms, but the chief ingredients of the Australian Ointment is the Eucalyptus, and that all these new-hangled products are sold in competition with Josephson's Ointment; in

fact, they have been finding out "MARE'S-NESTS," while the pure and unadulterated essence and colour of the EUCALYPTUS leaves is the only thing that is required for the purpose.

JOSEPHSON'S OINTMENT has been used by the public for so many years that it does not require puffing; it has worked its way into the hearts of the people, and has been found to be the most reliable and best.

PRIMER OINTMENT in the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

But, as many new arrivals have lately made New South Wales their home, it may be as well to mention that the EUCALYPTUS leaves of JOSEPHSON'S OINTMENT, purely the production of the colony, composed of wild plants indigenous to the country, and nowhere else, the principal of which is the EUCALYPTUS, are obtained through the kindness of the Government.

Josephson's Ointment is purely vegetable, and GUARANTEED

FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES. NO ARTIFICIAL COLOURING, as the GREEN colour is extracted from the pure green plants which constitute it.

JOSEPHSON'S OINTMENT.

The following unsolicited testimonial speaks volumes for the healing power of

JOSEPHSON'S OINTMENT.

(Copy of Letter,
"Gilly Swamp," 25th September, 1882.)

"Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful curative effects of your Josephson's Ointment on my face and arms. About four weeks ago I was standing by 10th of Blasting Powder, when a spark by some means ignited it, causing

"Copy of Letter received from James Ford, of Macleesfield, England:-

"Dear Sir,-I have to thank you for bringing Josephson's Ointment under my notice. About a month ago (March 25) I burned my hand severely. The first day or two I used lime water and linseed oil, and after that the Ointment. At first I only used the Ointment on one hand, but the case which I experienced caused me to have both hands dressed with it. It allayed the pain quickly and caused them to heal up, and the new skin to form, so that I was able to work with remarkable quickness, so much so

that I am starting my work to-morrow.
 "To Josiah Smale, Junr., Bollin Mills, Macclesfield."

The original letter may be seen at our office.

Protect yourselves from fraudulent and injurious imitations by asking for Josephson's Ointment. Is per pot.

EDWARD ROWE and CO.

ABRAHAM'S PILLS.
 Abraham's Perfectly harmless,
 Abraham's gently laxative and safe for the
 Abraham's and kidneys.
 Abraham's Are the established remedy of the 19th century.

Pills.
 Pills.
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 Pills.

Prepared at the Laboratory,
431, George-street, Sydney.
Sold everywhere at 1s, 2s, and 5s.

DON'T DYE. Use Gamble's Safe Hair Vigour, restoring the Hair to its youthful beauty, growing luxuriantly.

NO Occasion to Cough when you use Gamble's Cough Lozenges, curing Coughs, Croup, Bronchitis, &c.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES FOR COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIAPHRASIS OF THE THROAT, and all wheezy affections. KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty.) No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge always cures colds. Sold in small tins by all chemists.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S H P 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all ailments of the urinary organs in either sex accompanied by catarrh, inflammation, pain in the back, blood in the urine, etc. Each box contains 41 pills in the form of lozenges, 4d each, for all chemists and patent medicine vendors. Sole proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Strength Restored.—Many persons suffer from prostration of strength, arising in general from some disturbance of the *liver*. In such cases Holloway's Pills will be found to exert a powerful effect in restoring disordered Vigour. Sold at 7s, New Oxford-street, W.C.; London, and all druggists.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC.

RECOGNISED TONIC STRENGTHENING MEDICINE.
CURES NEURALGIA, WEAKNESS, Hysteria, NERVOUS
COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY.
GREAT BODILY STRENGTH.
GREAT NERVE STRENGTH.
GREAT MENTAL RESOLVE.
GREAT DIGESTIVE STRENGTH.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC,
INCREASES STRENGTH OF PULSE,
GIVES FIRMNESS TO THE MUSCLES,
QUICKENS feeBLE CIRCULATION,
OVERCOMES PROSTRATION, LANGOUR, &c.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC.

THE RECOGNISED TONIC.
RECOMMENDED BY LEADING DOCTORS.
ALWAYS ALLIED BY COMPOSITION.
ALWAYS THE SAME IN EFFECT.
A NEW HALF-CROWN BOTTLE IS NOW SOLD.

PEPPER'S QUININE AND IRON TONIC
promotes appetite, strengthens the stomach, stopping sinking
sensations, removes indigestion, heartburn, palpitation, cures
dyspepsia, debility, restores health, strength, and energy. Bottles
2s 6d, next size, 1s 6d. Sold everywhere.

SULPHUR Lotion cures **SKIN DISEASES**
Eruptions Eruptions Eruptions
Pimples Rash Rash
Blotches Blackheads Blackheads

SULPHOLINE.—An External SKIN REMEDY.
BEAUTIFULLY FRAGRANT
COOLING AND REFRESHING
PRESCRIBED BY LEADING PHYSICIANS
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND HARMLESS.

SULPHOLINE.—For the COMPLEXION
SOFTENS AND PRESERVES
GIVES A HEALTHY SURFACE
COUNTERACTS EFFECT OF WEATHER
EMBELLISHES AND IMPROVES.

SULPHOLINE LOTION ATTACKS old deep-seated
SKIN COMPLAINTS, eczema, psoriasis, tetter, pityriasis,

scaly formations, eruptions, &c. All irritation is quickly allayed, these unsightly affections soon yielding to the purifying effect of Sulpholine. Sold everywhere. Bottles, 25 cts.

SULPHOLINE SOAP by its Depurative Action transcends all ordinary Toilet Soaps. Everyone desiring a Healthy, Comfortable, Beautiful Skin, alike transparent and supple, should use Sulpholine Soap. It is the perfection of skin Soaps. Tables, 6d. Sold everywhere.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTOREE

Is 6d.	The Surest The Safest The Best The Cheapest.	Is 6d.
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LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER produces a perfectly natural color. The gradual change of color, and for removing scurf, beautifying and cleansing the hair, causing it to grow wherever thin, Lockyer's is unrivalled. Large bottles, 1s. 6d.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER.

1s 6d.	The Surest	1s 6d.
	The Safest	
	The Best	
	The Cheapest.	

Miscellaneous.

SHOW CASES, Shop, Office, and Bar Fittings in stock

S and to order. Williams and Son, 447, Kent-street.
A QUANTITY of BOW TRUNKS for SALE, cheap.
F Mannix's Boot Company, 632, Geo.-st., Brickfield Hill.
O FOR SALE, fine Ring-tailed OPUSSEUM, 18 months
 old. 58, Little O'Connell-st., Barry Hills.
C OME and see Neaves' FINE POULTRY, 1000 head
 to choose from. Terrier Dogs. Neaves, Markata.
A YOUNG Black Newfoundland DOG for SALE: good
 watch. 82, Macquarie-street South.
F OR SALE, English Black-and-tan TERRIER
 SLUT, 3 pups, 3 weeks old. F. B., Herald Office.
F OR SALE, Bull Terrier SLUT, bred or watch. 478.

TENT and FLY for SALE, in splendid condition, almost new, size 10 x 12, price £3 10s. Apply F. A. W., Herald.
H ANDSOME Diamond Ring, pledged £20, cost £80, London, ticket £5; 41 interest. Manly, Herald Office.
TWO Gold Watches (guinst. & lady's), 2 diamond Rings, diamond-sapphire Bracelet, half cost. 925, G. P. O.
FOR SALE, Diamond RING, 5 stone; Lady's Gold 18 carat Keyless Lever Watch; had: pledged for £13; almost new; unable to redeem; will sell ticket cheap. Address Watch, Post-office, William-street.
FOR SALE, to capitalists and others, a first-class Gold

FOR SALE, Empty CASKS, Cases, and Bottles, at Royal Exchange Hotel, King and George streets.

FOR SALE, BILLIARD TABLE, complete. Finblist's Hotel.

GOOD EARTH may be had free at corner of Burton and Palmer streets, Woolloomooloo.

BRUSSELS CARPET wanted, about 16ft. x 11ft. Particulars to 76, Missenden-road, Newtown.

WHIPPLE - Wanted. Martin's House, Seaside, NEWCASTLE.

WANTED, three 600-gallon ship's TANKS. See price at A. H. Westbrook, Ellisa-street, Woolwich.

WANTED, Counter and Show CASES, suitable for Jewellery. Immediately, Harrett & Co., Buckingham-st.

OVER THIRTY YEARS AGO a man rather unwillingly took five £200 shares in the Colonial Trust Company at the Cape, and paid £10 on each share. He was to receive 80 years dividends on each £10 paid, rising from 16s to 237 per cent. per annum. He died, having after first received dividends for 20 years, and then, for the next 10 years, a yearly average of 20 1/2% for each £10 paid. His wife died, and he was left with a large sum of money.

share, and each share would readily sell for £250, or £1500 in all. Read, do likewise. Make a sound provision for yourself in the old age and for your wife and children after you. What has been done at the Cupps will surely be done at the Cupps in Wales. Read the abridged prospectus of the Australian Trust Mortgage Company, in yesterday's Herald, and take shares before the list closes. The shares are sold in New South by instalments of not less than 10 per month, with a premium dividend of 60 per cent. from payment in full. Offices: 100 Market and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.

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SIXTEEN PAGES TO-DAY.

In addition to the regular News of the Day,
TO-DAY'S ECHO
will contain a variety of interesting readings.

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WILLIAM PEARCE & CO. (MARINE).
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BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMBERT,
 FURNITURE and PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSEMEN,
 CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERS,
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FULL SUITES for DINING-ROOM, SIDEBOARD
 DINNER WAGGON, TABLE, OVERMANTEL, COFFIN
 EASY CHAIRS, Curving Chairs, and DINING CHAIRS, all
 match—on View at SHOWROOMS, O'Connell-street.

DINING TABLES, with patent Extending Screens from 3 feet long, and up to 20 feet.
EASY CHAIRS, for Parlour, Library, or Bedroom new designs, covered to order, in any material.
SELF-ADJUSTING CHAIR and COUCH for Invalids and Medical Men. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb.
ROCKING EASY CHAIRS, elegant and restful speciality. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb, O'Connell street.
DRAWING-ROOM CABINETS. Early English and Chippendale designs.
 BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB,
 Furniture Warehouse, 105 and 107, O'Connell street,
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DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.—The latest development of fashion, ROSEWOOD and SPANISH MAHAGANY, artistically inlaid with coloured woods. Exquisite samples are now on view in our Showrooms. A visit of inspection is solicited. BRADLEY, LEE, NEWTON, and LAMB, Manufacturers, 10, Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.

FURNITURE FRAMEWORK FOR DINING ROOM FURNITURE
The very best RPA MOROCCO SKINS, all colors and valen-
guishophiles. Open to inspection. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb.
FOLDING-SCREENS (3 and 4 fold) for the Draw-
ing and Dining Rooms or Office. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb.
BEDESTADS, nickel-plated, and black and brass; no
shipments. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.
ELLEGANT NOVELTIES IN BEDROOM FUR-
NITURE, full suites, in SATINWOOD, ROSEWOOD,
and other CHOICE WOODS, richly inlaid. Will well repay inspec-

LAWN AND PARK SEATS, 6 feet long, Rustic Cast Iron Standards, 15c each. **BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB**, 100 O'Connell street.

GARDEN SEATS, 20c; **Verandah Chairs**, **INDIAN LONG ARM LOUNGES**, **BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB**, 100 O'Connell street.

RATTAN VERANDAH LOUNGES, 20c; and large variety of Chairs, &c.; special designs, extra quality. **BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB**, Furniture Warehouse, 100 O'Connell street.

SELF-ADJUSTING HAMMOCK CHAIR (patented) adjusts itself to any position at the will of the occupant. **Price 30c**; packing in canvas, 2s 6d extra. **BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB**, Spring and 100 O'Connell streets.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—A very complete Assortment, just opened, many quite new designs.

OFFICE FURNITURE, WRITING TABLES, Chairs, Stools, Desks, &c. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB.

IRON SAFES, various sizes. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Spring and O'Connell streets.

COPYING PRESSES.—BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Spring and O'Connell streets.

FURNITURE.—The Largest Stock in the colony. BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, O'Connell street.

SPECIAL ATTRACTION THIS WEEK.—
at the
GREAT REDUCING SALE.

ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.
 The NEW GOODS are opening in splendid condition. A free
 supply of Bedroom Furniture, Drawing-room Furniture, Dining
 room Furniture, Carpets, Linoleums, an Crockery,
 JUST TO HAND.
 Take advantage of the Pure Cash System,
 and inspect and purchase at once.
THE BARAINS IN FURNITURE
 now on view at the
ROYAL FURNISHING ARCADE.

 When you come, ask for one of our Illustrated House Furnish-
 ing Guides, which shows clearly how you can furnish from £1
 to £200, or for

ANY OTHER AMOUNT REQUIRED.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED TO-DAY.
CAMPBELL, BROTHERS,
Royal Furnishing Arcade,
426, George-street.
LAWLER'S Bedstead, Bedding, and General Furnish-
ing business, conducted in stores 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, Union
Lane, during erection of new premises upon the old site, 500
George-street.
WW. CAMPBELL, Wholesale Cabinetmaker
Upholsterer, Bedding Manufacturer, and General In-

OFFICE TABLE for SALE, size 44 x 3 by 3 feet, almost new, S. Sayers, 72, Hunter-street.

SOMETHING NEW IN SEWING MACHINES.

The New WHEELER and WILSON secures the highest degree of durability, with the greatest facility of adjustment.

Every one who appreciates the importance of having **THE BEST MACHINE IN THE WORLD** will examine the latest improvement before selecting.

AGENCY—357, George-street.
WANTED to Buy, second-hand Willcox and Gibbs Sewing MACHINE; must be in good order. Address L. K. H., Post-office, 10, Erie-st., New York.
MORE THAN TWICE THE WORK can be accomplished in the same time on the AUTOMATIC or "NO TENSION" SEWING MACHINE than on any other, besides which the work is FAR BETTER and MORE DURABLE.
 BY FAR THE LIGHTEST RUNNING, and the only Sewing Machine that can be

USED WITH SAFETY TO HEALTH.

Write for full particulars and
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

HEBBLEWHITE and CO.,
418, George-street, Sydney.

Businesses for Sale.

MAULFIELD, O'BRIEN, and CO., 113, Pitt-street,
offer old-established business with 12 years' lease, for
£2500, half cash, and the proprietor, who has been there 30
years, has amassed a fortune, and is now compelled to retire in

HOTEL, city, furnished like a palace; ingoing \$12000; lease 10 years. Apply CAULFIELD, O'BRIEN, and CO., 113, Pitt-st.

HOTEL for immediate sale, at half its real value; ingoing \$800, part cash. 7 years' lease, rent very low, trade business fully guaranteed, thoroughly sound and profitable investment. Apply CAULFIELD, O'BRIEN, and CO., 113, Pitt-st.

CAULFIELD, O'BRIEN, and CO., offer leading corner Hotel for \$1800; lease 10 years; great bargain.

HOTEL, splendid central corner site; ingoing \$1200; we advance buyer \$2000 at 4% rate of interest; present lease 10 years, but for 20 years. Particulars from CAULFIELD, O'BRIEN, and CO., 113, Pitt-st.

CAULFIELD, O'BRIEN, and Co., 115, Pitt-street,
offer leading city Hotel for £3600, half cash.
BUYER with £500 cash wanted, for a fine corner
Hotel. Particulars from Caulfield, O'Brien, and Co.
AN ESTABLISHED cash Drapery BUSINESS for
A SALE in the centre of main street of best town in the West.
Roomy shop, plate glass front, cash connection, moderate rent,
suitable lease; stock clean, from £200 to £1500; a good or terms;
principals only. Particulars
E. N. BLACKET, Auctioneer, Dub.
TO BUTCHERS.—For SALE, Shop, doing 4 bottles
street.

CHEMIST'S BUSINESS.—Good Country BUSINESS for disposal. Reasons for sale, and particulars, Elliott Bros WIDGERY and CO., 104, Elizabeth-street, BOARDING-HOUSES—Darlington, £250; Belmont Park, £200; Serry Hills, £180; Phillip-street, £150; Kent-street, £110 and £200. BUTCHERS' £120, £300, and £225; TERMS BAKEHOUSE, with oven, to rent. GROCERS' and GENERAL STORE, from £100 up. OTHER BUSINESSES, equally CHEAP. Apply early. **W. HOR. SATE, STOCK, LEASE, and GOODWILL**

JEWELLERY BUSINESS, doing first-class trade, **Appl**
City and Suburban Agency Company, 353, George-street.
Johnson, Manager.

LEMONADE and Cordial Factory, large trade. **City**
and Suburban Agency Company, 353, George-street.

M. DALVEEN, 313, George-street, has for Sale two
Hotels, Bathurst; one down harbour, 30 Sydney, 30

BUS RUN—Splendid chance, £1000. Terms. **Busi-**
ness Agency, 39, Castlereagh-street.

AIRDRESSER and Tobacconist, good accommodation,
and stock; rent £2, price £75. Whitehouse & Co., Pitt-

OTEL, Surrey Hills, 7 years' lease, price £1000, **great**
bathrooms, 1000 ft. of frontage, 1000 ft. of beach.

C position. Whitehouse and Co., 115, La-
C OSGROVE and CO., 103, Elizabeth-street. ^{North}
 Newtown, good lease, rent £3 10s, trade about £50 w/ly; ^{£2000.}
C OSGROVE and CO.—Hotel, North Shore, long ^{lease}
 fair rent, well fur., takings £70 to £80 per week; ^{£2000.}
C OSGROVE and CO.—House, Forest Lodge, 7 rooms ^{£2000.}
 kitchen, &c., frontage 10 feet by 120 depth; ^{£2000.} Tunn.

F S A L E

SALE OF
SUNDRY PROPERTIES
to be sold
by public auction, at their Rooms, 135, Pitt-street,
at 11.30 o'clock.
ON WEDNESDAY, 14th JULY, 1886.

HARDIE and GORMAN, AUCTIONEERS.

CITY PROPERTY Shop Premises, in Jas. Kilmar's Es-
(Oxford-street). tate, occupied by Neustadt and Co.;
land, 30 x 100.
WOOLHALLA. Four new houses, known as Nos.
4 and 5, Old South Head-road.
ASHFIELD. Cottage Residence, in Frederick-street,
known as the "Gables."
BALMAIN. Two Shops and one Dwelling-house,
fronting DARLING-STREET; also, two
Cottages of rear.
HARDIE and GORMAN, Auctioneers.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

DARLING-STREET, BALMAIN.

fare, built of brick on stone, each containing shop, 6 rooms, kitchen, washhouse with copper, &c.; also DWELLING-HOUSE, built of brick on stone, containing 4 rooms, gas and water, together with TWO COTTAGES at the rear, fronting Vincent-lane, one built of brick, containing 4 rooms and kitchen, and one W.C., consisting of 2 small rooms. The land has a frontage of 40 feet by a depth of 132 feet right through.

TITLE, FREEHOLD.

HARDIE and GORMAN have furnished instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 133, Pitt-street, at 10 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

The above-described property at Hulmain, situate next to the London Hotel, and opposite the Post and Telegraph Office.

BY ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.

MURRANGONG. FREDERICK-THURST, ASHFIELD, a Comfortable COTTAGE RESIDENCE, built of brick, with slate roof, and containing hall, 5 rooms, kitchen, laundry, bathroom, &c. &c. The land has a frontage of 30 feet, and is occupied by Mr. Gibbs. The LAND has 50 feet frontage to FREDERICK-THURST, by a depth of 305 feet, with lane at rear. Title, Freehold.

AND THE MORTGAGEE.

ARLDE and DORMAN have received their title from the Registrar of the Land Office, and will be ready to take possession on WEDNESDAY, 17th JULY.

The above described property, situate fronting Alexander-crecent, Frederick-street, Ashfield.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

Two COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSES
Nos. 4 and 5, on the OLD SOUTH HEAD-ROSE
with frontage along the TOWN-ROAD,
WOOLLAHRA,
situate directly opposite to the Water Reserve
and close to the residence of Mr. Justice, St. Matthew's Church,
and the

TRAM STOPPING PLACE.

The property is substantially built of brick, with shingled roof, each house containing 4 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, laundry, coach-house and stable.

The land has a frontage of about 40 feet to Waverley-road, and a frontage through the TOWN-ROAD, to which street it has a frontage of about 58 feet.

W. F. BRENNAN, Esq., of King-street, is the Vendor's Solicitor.

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LARDIE and GORMAN have received instructions from the Trustees to sell by public auction, at the Chambers, West-street, at 11.00 o'clock on **WEDNESDAY, 14 JULY,** the following described property, which is only a few yards east of tramway waiting-room.

From the property charming views are obtained, extending from the central to the Western suburbs.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL of the late
Late CHARLES KIDMAN, Esq.

A STERLING CITY INVESTMENT.

NO. 134, OXFORD-STREET, occupied by Messrs. **REID & CO.** and adjoining the mammoth premises of James Kidman, Esq., grocer, and opposite to the **COMMERCIAL BANK** and the newly-erected premises of **REID & CO.**

THE PREMISES are built of brick, containing spacious Shop, with planed and oiled rooms overhead.

THE BREAK is a substantially built **BAKEHOUSE** of brick, with all conveniences.

THE LAND has a frontage of 30 feet by a depth of 100 feet to a

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ON THE GROUND.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.
Lot 16, sec. 3, of the original subdivision of
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